to-day was one of desolation, indeed. The sand was very deep, and not a drop of water within our reach. It was an endless prairie, with here and there a musquit tree. We passed a cowour reach. It was an endless prairie, with here and there a musquit tree. We passed a cowranch and some mud-holes, but no water. We began to fear that we should be compelled to encamp without water, but fortonately, about sundown, we found a beautiful lake of fine water, and with a good firm bottom, and surrounded by high sand hills. Here we saw two tigers.—Our guide supposed this lake to be forty-five miles from Camargo. We had a very tiresome march on the 18th. We were all day in the midst of what the men called the "infernation chapparral"—with the sun intensely hot—the prickles assailing us at every point—compelled prickles assailing us at every point—compelled of the Executive in this regard. He has wanten tonly brought this war on the country, and has presecuted it during his good pleasure, and then has thrown before the Senate a treaty to which there are objections almost immumerable, and has involved that honorable body in the dilemma of choosing between a bad war and a bad treaty.—How can the Senate possibly act on the intrinsic merits of the treaty? It is be the case of a bad war but a worse war, then the treaty will be ratified. On the other hand, if it be the case of a bad war but a worse treaty, then it will be rejected. Is it to be endured, that a President rejected.

step. Every thing around us seemed to have a thorn or prickle upon it, except the musquit grass, and of that there was but a little. We this can be done, may, is attempted in this instance our way with very great difficulty, about fifteen miles, through the chapparal, when we are representatives of the people. Why was the

were not very far from Camargo, we ascended an elevation of considerable height, and were not disappointed. We discovered the cupola of the Catholic church towering above the rest of the buildings. But the interminable chapparate was still around us every where. At 1 o'clock which have neen developed in regard to the three cheers and fired our guns.

learned that the route pursued by General Tay-vipers! lor, south of ours, was through a country similar Never to that through which we had passed; as also delude the American people the moment the was that travelled by General Wool from San treaty is ratified.

Antonio to Presidio, on the Rio Grande. From The Administration and its friends will be on what we both saw and heard, the whole command came to the conclusion which I have already ex- represented as of inestimable value. I shall not pressed—that it is worth nothing! I have no be surprised if the desert of the Colorado and the hesitation in saying that I would not hazard the "howling desolation" of the Great Basin should lite of one valuable and useful man for every all at once become a vast domain of luxuriance, foot of land between San Patricio and the valley filled with extensive forests and ever smilir

J. P. GAINES. WASHINGTON, 14th March, 1848. Colonel Emory states that :

more than 1,200 miles, in its adaptation to agri- various channels all over the Republic. habits it. All of North Mexico, Chihuahua, So-norta and the Californias, as far North as the Sacramento, and as far as the best information to the stern realities of the case, and will besurface, and differs but little in character and such men as Ringgold, Bown, Cross, M'Kee, products.

tute of trees, and in great part also of any vege- | ourselves ! tation whatever. A few streams flow in different directions from the great mountains which in many places traverse this region. These streams are separated sometimes by plains and sometimes by mountains, without water and without vegetation, and may be called deserts, so far as to perform any part in the sustenance of animal life.

To the 1,500 miles mentioned by Colonel Emory should be added 100 or 150 miles of desert on the other side of the Colorado, as described by quotations already made from his journal, so that there is an expanse of 1,400 miles of territory, including new Mexico, which fall within the perview of his remarks. It will be observed, also, that those remarks are highly confirmatory of the views I have expressed of Chihuahua, So nora and Lower California.

Of the Great California Basin .- I cannot decote much time to this branch of the subject. It will be sufficient to say that it is a tract of country of an eval form, surrounded by high mountry of the district of Columbia, which was read twice. try of an eval form, surrounded by high mountains, and extends from about the 35th parallel tains, and extends from about the 35th parallel On a call of the House, it appeared that only 120 of north latitude some distance above the 42d answered to their names, when the House adparallel; and of course a part of it lies in Oregon, journed till Friday. It has the triangle of the Colorado on the east, and must lay principally in Alta California—the demarcation of 42 degrees probably cutting a segment from the north part of the basin. It. 1843-'4, Colonel Fremont (then captain by breless than four or five hundred miles each way, vet of Topographical Engineers) performed, with his party, a tour entirely around the basin, on what he calls its "rim," or through the mounwhat he calls its "rim," or through the mountains which surround it. The description which from New Oricans to the 19th inst. The U.S. he gives of his progress, and of the difficulties propeller "Endora" has arrived, with two days nich he experienced in finding grass and water

from what I saw of it, sterility may be its prominent characteristic; but, where there is so much water, there must be some oasis. The great rivisudenly at 12 o'clock fell upon the citizens and suddenly at 12 o'clock fell upon the citizens and er, and the great lake, reported, may not be equal butchered 200 of them. After murdering the to the report; but, where there is so much snow, men they committed the most dreadful outrages there must be streams; and, where there is no on the women. outlet, there must be lakes to hold the accumulated waters, or sands to swallow them up. In this eastern part of the beam, containing Severe, Utah, and the Great Salt Lakes, and the rivers posed by the last Legislature, and voted upon by Utah, and the Great Sait Lekes, and the rivers and creeks falling into them, we know there is good soil and good grass adapted to civilized settlements. In the western part, on Salmon Trout river, and some other streams, the same remark may be made. The contents of this great Basin are yet to be examined. That it is peopled we know; but miserably and sparsely. From all that I heard and saw, I should say that humanity here appeared in its lowest form, said in its most here appeared in its lowest form, and in its most insjorny of 647. It is not stated whether the elementary state. Dispersed in single families, election of county officers by a plurality was awithout firearms, cating seeds and insects, dig-ging roots, (hence their name.) Such is the conion of the greater part. Others are a degree higher, and live in communities, upon the same lake or river that supplies lieb, and from which they repulse the miserable Digger. The rabbit is the largost animal known in this descrit; its ber, 137; Hamin, (Loca,) 92; George Evans, flesh affords a little meat; and their bug-like (Whig.) 42; Scattering, 3. The Senate were to covering is made of its skins. The wild sage is elect on their part the next day. their only wood, and here it is of extraordinary

chapparral"—with the sun intensely hot—the prickles assating as at every point—compelled to cut our way almost every step, and without a drop of water. The only variety we had was that one of the men, Cave Kertly, killed one of the finest buck, I have seen on the march, the horns of which he gave me. Having despaired of finding water, we encamped on a small elevation, covered with musquit grass. We spent the night without water. the right without water.

On the 19th we were glad to leave this dreary place early in the morning. We did so as soon as possible, encountering the chapparal at every step. Every thing around us seemed to have a step.

espied a hole of water near our route, and such President, by and with the advice and consent was the intense suffering of the men that their of the Senate, (two thirds concurring,) invested impetuosity led them in and through the puddle with the power of making, in the form of a trea-in almost an instant. In a few minutes it was as muddy as if ten thousand hogs had been wal-as muddy as if ten thousand hogs had been wallowing in it. With this fillh we loaded our guarantee that the treaty would be in all restomaches to their utmost capacity, and moved spects proper and right; but in the case of the on. We encamped by the side of a small salt stream, which our horses drank, but which we lorce of intolerable evils, which he has created, could not. Here we found a trace which we and which are wholly collateral to the treaty and supposed led to Camargo.

On the 20th, with the full conviction that we constrain a ratification, and this will set usid its merits, so far as acquisition is concerned, may

we reached the banks of the Rio Grande, being character and resources of the countries com-about 160 miles from the Nucces. We gave prised in the treaty, and connect with them the three cheers and fired our guns.

The country from the Nucces to the valley of the Rio Grande is poor, sterile, sandy and barren have we gained by this war? Have we obtain -with not a single tree of any size or value on ed any real indemnity for the vast sacrifices we our whole route. The only tree which we saw have made in prosecuting it? Have we got was the musquit tree, and very few of these.—
The musquit is a small tree resembling an old and decayed peach tree. The whole country may be truly called a perfect waste, uninhabited and uninhabitable. There is not a drop of run
fortress and her principal cities, including her and unimalistics. There is not a drop of rinning water between the two rivers, except in the
two small streams of San Salvador and Santa
Gartrudus, and these only contain water in the
rainy season. Neither of them had running water when we passed them. The chapparal commences within forty or fifty miles of the Rio
Gardia, Chris is not a drop of rinintress and her principal cities, including her
metropolis, to say nothing of seven or eight of
the Salvador and Santa
of this ireaty, unless the administration is prepared to admit that the war is vain and useless f
But, even then, why should we pay twenty or
twenty-one millions of dollars for New-Mexico Grande. This is poor, rocky and sandy; cover. and Upper California, when all Louisiana cost ed with prickly pear, thistles, and almost every us only fifteen millions, out of which we have sticking thing-containing a thick and perfectly carved four large States, and have territory lef impenetrable undergrowth. For any useful or for several more? Why do this when we gave agricultural purpose, the country is not worth a five millions for Florida? Linsist that the whole So far as we were able to form any opinion below the far as we were able to form any opinion utterly unsound—highly mischievaus. He has of this desert upon the other routes which had been seeking indemnity where none was to be been travelled, its character everywhere between the two rivers is pretty much the same. We has siezed what I fear will prove to us a nest of Nevertholess strongous efforts will be made to

the siert. New Mexico and California will of the Rio Grande. The country is now and prairies, and teeming with numberless buffulo, can never be of the slightest value.

The importance of the harbor of San Francisco will be greatly exaggerated. The commerce of all the Indies will, in imagination, be concen "The territory from the Arkansas to this point, trated at that point, and disseminated through sign! character of its come convinced that the lives of any half a dozen Clay, and Hardin, are worth more than all the "In no part of this vast track can the rains benefits we can derive from the acquisitions. It from Heaven be relied upon to any extent for the cultivation of the soil. The earth is desti- Mexico at the point of the beyonet, and cheated

## Congress.

Washington, Thursday, May 25. Senale. - Numerous memorials and petitions were presented, which were duly received and

Mr. Niles moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report, whether the in crest accraing on the public debt has been paid in any instance in other funds than specie. A debate sprang up between Mr. Niles and Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. The reso-

ution was finally adopted. After the transaction of some unimportant business the Senate adjourned over until Monday. House .- Mr. Wick, of Indiana, introduced a

FRIDAY, May 26. Senate not in ression. In the House, Mr. and California, upon the Pacific, on the west,—
Licutenant Col. Fremont says that it cannot be
Wentworth made an unsuccessful attempt to get up the bill prohibiting the introduction of slaves

PETERSBURG, Va., May 25, 1848.
DREADFUL CONDITION OF YUGATAN. The ater dates from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexfor his bearts, corresponds almost exactly with it.

They, however, contain no intelligence additional to that by the schooner May, which are the Colorado.

They however, contain no intelligence additional to that by the schooner May, which are the Colorado. formed between the Governor of Yucatan and Of this interior basin Colonel Fremont says: the Indian Chiefs being broken are confirmed.

"But little is known. It is called a desert, and, Hostilities were resumed with increased ferocity.

> The Constitutional amendments in Maine, pro majorny of 647. It is not stated whether the dopted or rejected. - . Attas.

MAINE U. S. SENATOR .- The House of Representatives, on Thursday, elected on their part the Hoo. Humibal Hamlin, U. S. Senator for six

size, sometimes a foot in dinmeter, and six or eight feet high. It serves for fuel, for building ANOTHER HOLEIGE TRAGEDY .- A tele material, for shelter to the rabbits, and for some graphic dispatch from Cincinnati, May 19, says; sort of covering for the feet and legs in cold "A slave trader, from the South, purchased a neweather. Such are the accounts of the inhabitants and productions of the Great Basin, and which, though imperfect, must have some foundation, and excite our desire to know the whole."

[Mr. Smith next produces an abundance of other authentic testimony, which fully confirms what we have quoted; all tending to show the worthly espess of the territory we are about to like recovery."

A slave trader, from the South, purchased a negro man, with and rild, yesteray, in Covington, Kentucky, and placed them in jatt for safe the produces an abundance of other authentic testimony, which fully confirms what we have quoted; all tending to show the worker's, and then his own. The former are dead—the latter is living, with but faint hopes of his recovery."

E. P. WALTON, JR., EDITOR.

Thursday, June 1, 1848.



JOHN McLEAN, OF OHIO.

## PRESIDENTIAL.

We give up a large space to day to the proceedings of the Locofoco National Convention. General Cass of Michigan and General Butlers | pointed to report permanent officers of the Con of Kentucky, (who succeeds Scott in the com-mand in Mexico,) are the nominees. Gen. Cass DRLW STEVENSON of Va. as President, who was is a man of fair abilities and bad principles - elected, and a number of gentlemen for Vice Presidents. While this Committee was out, the more of a demagogue probably than any man in Convention was addressed by Senator HANNEthe Senate, unless it be Allen of Ohio. War uan and Senater Houston, Mr. Yaser and is his panacea for all difficulties in foreign affairs; Judge Bayes. and as conquest is a hobby with him, his election would be the signal for a continuance of the reign of violence and blood—a reign demoralizing to the people, disturbing the finances and the course of Mr. Hannegan's remarks he alluded to the progress of Republicanism in Europe in initiation of this Republic of thirty States, soon to be enlarged by New Mexico, Oregon, ing to the people, disturbing the finances and the crimed askied if we might not expect Yucashort of a dissolution of the Union itself. In such a contest, too, he will be against the secbasely cringing to slavocratic demands. The the present, and perhaps finally, by the adoption Wilmot Proviso he once professed to favor, but of a report from the Committee on Credentials suddenly abandoned it for Slavocratic favor, and allowing the Commuttee to hold the New York case under consideration during he sitting nominated by permitting a slave driver to cast of the Convention. the nine votes of South Carolina, and by excluding the thirty six votes of New-York. Still, a President—ANDREW STEVENSON of Virfew of the slavocrats domand greater degrada | ginin. tion-and he will submit to it. In personal appearance Gen. Cass is far from prepossessing, and in his notions, he is aristocratic. Hence it Ira Davis; R. Island, Benj. B. Thurston; Conn. is said he is unpopular among his neighbors.— Isaac Toucey; New York, ——; New Jer-We believe it. Within a year it has fallen to sey, Garret D. Wall; Penn., J. G. Jones; Arkanour lot to spend half a day in his company; and ers; Tennessee, Thos. Martin; Kentucky, Louis our conclusion after such a trial was, to vote Sanders; Iowa, James Clarke; Waconsin, J. P. for almost any man for President rather than Lewis Cass of Michigan. Looking at his career as a public man, and his principles, we should regard his election as a great calamity to about a formula for the f the country. But we anticipate no such result; Gee; Miesissippi, Powhattan Eliis; Itlinois, R. with prudence in the Whig National Convention all will be well. The leasting leaders are tion, all will be well. The locofoco leaders are playing their old game-sacrificing everything Davis. to slavocratic dictation, and relying upon the party drill-sergeants again to bring the Northern face; indeed it is worth noting, that every man | Wells; voted for in the Convention, whether for President or Vice President was either a Southern Adjourned until 9 o'clock to morrow morning. dent or Vice President, was either a Southern slavocrat or a Northern dough-face. Not one culture, has peculiarities which must forever stamp themselves upon the population which ineasily be cheated again, and that too when it is spectators.

Mr. Bryce, by federal conquests! But the North cannot the Whigs? Let us have a man openly arrayed themselves, their country and their God. ngainst this accursed career of conquest of slave Rev. M. Plumen of the Presbyterian denom territory. Let us have a bold declaration of mation offered up a prayer. principles on this point from the Whig National Convention—the principles of Washington and Mr. Conc of Geo. offered a resolution to the was understood at the adoption of the Constitu-tion, that Slavery is to be let alone where it exnor propagate it, on the other. We trust that table, fairly met by the Convention and its candidate, adopted. whoever he may be. As to the candidate, we Nathaniel Morton of Mass, offered a resolu one who is right in principle, capable and honest. The locos have voluntarily surrendered New-rule, York to us and bid for Ohio; if the Whigs should look to Ohio also, we think they would not be looking far out of the way. By Telegraph to the New York Tribune.

## LOCO-FOCO NATIONAL CON-VENTION.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 22. At twelve o'clock the doors of the Universa-list Church, North Calvert st. in which the Conand in a few moments the rush was so great that

densely packed with spectators.

The Convention was immediately organized by the appointment of Judge J. S. BRYCE of Louisiana as Chairman, pro tem. and Samuel. Thear of Missouri, Secretary, pro tem.

The chairman upon taking his seat made a few remarks, and concluded by remarking to the tory explanation.

Convention, that the first law of nature was or- Mr. Thompson of N. J. said that he had no Convention, that the first law of nature was or-der. When he sat down, Mr. Wheeler, of North political preferences. He knew no "oursiders." Carolina submitted a resolution to the effect, Whoever the Convention should nominate, would that a Committee of one from each State be appointed to examine the credentials of Delegates, and report to the Convention the result of their

examination. Barnburners were stubborn.

set of resolutions providing for the appointment report is not yet made to the Convention, of a committee of one from each State [except A terrific scene occurred in the Conv New York, and the delegates from that State to at half past 11 this morning, when the discussion be given time to decide among themselves which was progressing on the question relative to the one of that delegation shall be a member of said two-thirds rule. An alarm was given that the Committee,) by the respective delegates, to ex- gallery was giving way, and that the pillars were amine into and report upon the number of dele- sinking, &c. This caused instant and terrible

Hon. Edward A. Hannegan called for the read- out of doors. Many persons were hurt, b

the original resolution.

Some inquiry having been made as to the effect of the resolution, Mr. Cole said that the Side and out, the President arose an I amounced that there was no occasion for alarm, as the noise of the two delegations from New York should only proceeded from the breaking of a bench.

opinion that the course proposed might defeat
an organization for some days.

The two-thirds rele was finally adopted, by
yeas 175, nays 78. The nays being Massachu Mr. Hannegan moved to lay the resolution and substitute on the table, but withdrew it after some discussion. He then offered a resolution requiring each delegate to pledge himself to support the nominee of the Convention. This was received with enthysissing chapting. was received with enthusiastic cheering.

Wotchman & State Journal. Mr. Cole thought the question should be first settled who had a right to vote on these preliminary movements. In the course of his remarks he condemned the practice of observing in the

strongest and warmest terms.

Mr. Hannegan's last resolution was then laid upon the table, and the original resolution and substitute were taken up.

Much discussion ensued, on the consideration of the substitute, which was, however, finally

adopted, and the following persons were appointed as the Committee:

Maine, Charles Andrews; New Hampshire,
Rob't. Jenese; Mass., Rob't Rantoul, Jr.; Vermont, Levi B. Vilas; R. Island, Dutee J. Pearce;
Conn., Jonas T. Pratt; N. Jersey, G. D. Wall; Conn., Jonas T. Pratt; N. Jersey, G. D. Wall; Penn., Win. T. Rogers; Delaware, William H. Ross; Maryland, B. C. Howard; Virginia, T. H. Bayly; N. Carolina, Rob't Strange; S. Car-olina, J. M. Commander; Georgia, M. H. Mc Allister; Florida, J. R. Moses; Alabama, Win. Acklin; Mississippi, Alex. McNutt; Louisiana, W. S. Kendall; Arkansas, Solon Borland; Missouri, James H. Hughes ; Tenn. H. L. Tourney ; Kentucky, J. N. Stephens; Iowa, James Clarke; Indiana, Wm. P. Bryan; Wisconsin, B. Brown; Illinois, M. McConnell; Ohio, A. P. Edgarton; Texas, L. D. Evans; Michigan, Alexander H.

The Convention then adj. till 5 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION. The Evening Session was rather boisterous at its commencement. A Committee was ap-

In the course of Mr. Hannegan's remarks he business of the nation, incurring a monstrous the crawd asked if we might not expect Yuca-tan; to which Mr. Hannegan replied.—No; but National Debt, and hastening a civil contest on perhaps a far richer State, Cuba, and he begged

tion which gave him birth, the state of his adoption, and the rights and interests of his own kin- clina to give the entire vote of that State. The dred: for he is a Northern man with slavocratic principles. He sought slavocratic support by The New York difficulty was disposed of for

Maine, Robert P. Dunlap; N. H., John H. Stoole; Mass., Chester W. Chapin; Vermont gan, Austin E. Wing ; Louisiana, Solomon W.

Missouri, Samuel Treat; Ohio, John W. Mc democrats into subjection. Cass is a doughdemocrats into subjection. Cass is a doughMiller; Indiana, John R. Jones; N. H., John S. Tennessee, E. S. Eastumn; Kentucky,

> SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION. Tuesday, May 23. The Convention met at 9 o'clock this morning. There was a full attendance of Delegates—the galleries of the clurch densely crowded with

palpable that the policy to be pursued is eminently slavocratic in every respect hostile to vention to order and aunounced Hon. Annaew Northern rights and interests. The Barnburn-Mr. Stevenson, before taking his seat, returned ers of New York, constituting eight-tenths of the demogracy of that state, are already out in the course of his brief address dwelt upon the open rebellion. How then should it be with necessity of harmony here and union in the

JEFFERSON-the true principles of the Constitu- effect that each member by retaining a seat in tion itself. Let us understand new, anew, as it the Convention pledges hunself to support the

Mr. Yancey of Ala. thought that the resolution isted; that the Federal Government is neither would not reach the New York Delegates when to interfere with it in the States on the one hand, admitted, and moved to lay the resolution on the

After considerable debate, Mr. Cone offered a patriotic Southern men can take this ground; substitute, in requiring the decisions of questions may, must do it. This is to be the leading quest of State, each State to be allowed the full eletion in the next four years, according to the pro- toral vote, without regard to the number of Delgramme issued at Baltimore; we say let it be egates sent by any one State. The substitute of Mr. Cone was debated at length, and finally

have only to say, that the main thing is to have tion for the adoption of the rules by which the Convention of 1844 was governed. Mr. Morse of La, moved to omit the two-thirds

> Mr. Solomon of Ala, was anxious that New York should vote upon this question.
>
> Mr. Yancoy was opposed to deviating from old usages. He spoke in favor of the two-thirds sale, and in the course of his remarks he said the "Democracy" could do without New York.

> [Great applause,]
> Mr. Morse of La. spoke against the two-thirds rule. He said that in 1844 this rule had disappointed the "democracy," and that now, if ado ed, it might spring upon the people some "out-

vention is to hold its sittings, were thrown open, sider."

and in a few moments the rush was so great that

Mr. Bowden of Ala, spoke enthusiatically of the building, including the galleries, became
Mr. Polk's Administration, and in opposition to
densely packed with spectators.
Mr. Morse's remarks. He was much cheered. Mr. Hamlin of Me. favored the two-thirds

rule and denounced the term "outsiders. Mr. Yancey could not believe that Mr. Morse had intended any disrespect to Mr. Polk. Mr. Morse made what was deemed a satisfac

The discussion was farther continued by many,

The said Committee was being appointed, several of whom contended that if the Hunkers when there was much confusion. Hunkers and were admitted, other delegates would not pledge themselves to support the uominees. The vote Mr. F. H. Cone of Ga, offered as a substitute a in committee stands 16 to 8. The committee's

A terrific scene occurred in the Convention gates entitled to seats and the validity of their crecentials.

Mr. Cole advocated his substitute at consider- and hundreds jun ped out of the windows, and from the gallery to the floor, wheave they rushed ing of the resolution. He had no objection to mortally. There were at least 3,000 in the Conthe original resolution.

Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, expressed the pinion that the course proposed make the Convention proceeded in regular order.

Adjourned till 5 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassenabled at 5 r. m. Mr. Commander was allowed to cast the whole 9 votes for South Carolina, being the only Delegate troin that State. The report on Credentials strongly protested against the test applied to them by the committee of Credentials. He appealed to the Convention not to commit an act of felo de which would dissolve it in five minutes.

bers of each of the contesting parties to address the Convention tomorrow before the final deciston, and pending a discussion on this question the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock fomor-

THIRD DAY-MORNING SESSION. WEDNESDAY, May 24. The National Convention was called to order

by the President at 9 o'clock. After the minutes had been read and approved, Delegate inquired of the Chair if the Demo cratic members of Congress were not entitled to sents on the floor.

Objection was made to admit Members of Congress and the Delegates of the Maryland Demogratic State Convention to the galleries of the house. For this Mr. Ketterwell of Maryland, prope

sed a substitute, providing that the City Com-missioners of Baltimore be requested to examine the building and report whether it would be safe to admit spectators to the galleries.

Mr. Flourney of Ga. objected in strong lar

guage to the adoption of any invidious distinc-tions being mode as unit-Democratic, and conending that all should be admitted or none. The whole subject was then laid on the table Mr. Cameron of Pa. proposed that all Kevolu-

tionary soldiers in the city should be admitted to seats on the floor, which was carried. Mr. Asa Biggs of N. C. submitted a preamble

and resolutions to the effect-that:
Whereas, There are two sets of delegates from New York, each claiming to represent the Democracy of that State; and schereas, it is in possible for the Convention to decide this important and intricate question, having no evidence before them but that furnished by themselves, both of whom were mutually interested parties and whereas, it was conceded that each set of Delegates represented large sections of the Demeericy of New York, and it was important that the said State should be fully represented.—

Resolved. That both Delegations be admitted all questions that they wish to vote upon, At the request of the mover of these resolutions they were laid on the table, to be hereafter

eration of the order of the day, it being the de-fence of the opposing New York Delegations by those chosen as speakers on each side.

ened the discussion. He commenced by remarking on the necessity and utility of strict party organization, and laid read, elicited much applause. lown the proposition that the delegation with York. They had been charged with degrading themselves by submitting to a test in the conwas Constitutional, and all Democratic and to balloting for President.

Constitutional usages were in its favor.

The Speaker then went into an extended his-He contended that the Baraburners and those gia; Gen. Worth 3 from Tennesses and 3 from Kentucky. No choice.

Scon. I Ballat.—Cass 133; Woodbury 56; Buchanan 51; Mr. Dallas received 3 from Georgia; Gen. Worth 3 from Tennesses and 2 from Tennesses and 2 from Tennesses and 2 from Tennesses and 2 from Tennesses and 3 from Ten

He said that the great and existing cause of suchanan 40; Gen. Worth received three votes issunion had been laid on the table at the Syracuse Convention by a decided majority, in a resplation proposed and supported by those who af-terward formed the Conventions at Herkimer

cakers, when Mr. Dickinson had concluded 7, Wisconsin 4, Iowa 4. Total 179. Mr. Smith said the first cause of division in 1-38. the party, grow out of the efforts of the Hun-kers to keep offices at the expense and credit of Tennessee 2, Kentneky 1—33. the State. He said that his party burnt barns to drive out rats from the public granery; hence the name of Hunkers was given the other pary, who hankered after office. He said the gen eman who had preceded him, had said that here was no degradation in the test exacted. If gentlemen did not consider it degradation he doubted if they had sufficient moral sense to States, discover what degradation was, "Hisses" and Neith "Cheers." He said that he had been admitted to the Democratic chu ch long since and would not now submit to a degrading and invideous In the fourth ballot, Gen Commander gave the Cheers," He said that he had been admitted and Mr. Wright was nominated by a triumphar najority. At the death of the lumented Wright were the controlling influence to prestrate Mr. of Connecticut. ("Order, order.")
Flagg, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner.
The call by States for unanimous of Gov. Wright. They obtained by fraud a working majority. The Convention disregarded the rights of the minority, and by the aid of get much more. ("Hurrah!" "hurrah!" and Democratic Convention usage accomplished its great applause. design. It was not till then there was first heard A Delegate-Herkimer meeting did not profess to be a regular meeting of the Democracy of the State; and the Granite State will come down upon the but only of those persons indignant at the conduct of the Syracuse Convention. The party, conformity with party usage, a call for a Convention was made, for the nomination of State Offiers and to consider other matters. The Speaker went into the Legislative caucus, and a Convention was called al Utica for the purpose of com-promise, and to enable parties to unite and or-(Cheers) ganize on old ground. His party was stigmatized to prejudice it with the South, on certain hear from New York. ("New York!" ds charged against it. The Herkimer | York!" "Both wings." platform was abandoned after the Legislative A Voice—Call the States in order, caucus, calling a Convention in Utica. The Massachusetts.—Mr. Hallett—We right to dispute the authority of either. New York. But they were in favor of extending you 52,612 votes for Cass. ing all new States and Territories the provisions of the ordinance framed by Thomas Jefferson, and extended over the Northwest Territory.

and extended over the Northwest Territory.

If we are not accepted, said he, we shall not go out conquered, but banners flying with the principles of Jefferson inscribed upon them.

When the speaker, (Smith) had concluded, The vote, however, was not unanimous. Hon, Henry A. Foster obtained the floor and Pennessez pledged for thirteen votes for Cass, proceeded to address the Convention at length Kentucky.—Mr. Graffin.—The power of Hea-

seratic party-it would be disbanded. The De-like to hear fro morracy of New York would never submit that

York, a submission to any dishonorable tests of their political faith—but they would carry out those political principles long recognized as genuine to the faith of the Democratic party.

Its tenuminous nomination of Gen. Wat. O. Berrands of their political faith—but they would carry out those political principles long recognized as genuine to the faith of the Democratic party.

se, which would dissolve it in five minutes.
C. C. Cambreleng (Barnburner) concluded the debate, by avowing that if the party he acted with, the old goard of Democracy, were excluded, they would give no pledge to support the nominee of the Convention, but act as they

thought fit in the promises.

Mr. Yancey of Ala then obtained the floor, and submitted a resolution declaring that the Democratic National Convention, after hearing the arguments of the contending delegation lectife that the "STRACUSE DELEGATES" were

entitled to seats on this floor.

He insisted that but one delegation from the Democracy of New York was present. The Barnburners, by their organs, have shown thousand selves to be factious Whigs in disguise and abolitionists, who made the Wilmot Proviso the corner-stone of their political edifice. On that question they demanded that their claims as del-egates here should be decided! They would in an anti-democratic manner confine the South to the borders it now occupied, and appropriate to themselves of the North all the broad acres hereafter to be acquired. He insisted that the General Government had no right to establish or abolish slavery anywhere—it was for the States alone to decide whether slavery should exist within their borders - it was purely a state

After Mr. Yancey had concluded, an adjourn-

ment was carried until 5 o'clock, P. M. EVENING SESSION, Mr. Drake of Pa. moved to admit the Huners. Mr. Thompson of N. J. was for reforming the question to the democracy of New York. After discussion, the amendment to admit both New York delegations was cerried—ayes 126,

FOURTH DAY-MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Cambreleng of New York asked leave for the Barnburners' Delegation to retire. This was granted and the said Delegation then retired.

Mr. Ramsey of Tenn, then obtained leave to seats in this Convention, and entitled to your read a communication from James K. Polk, in which he states he had been led to suppose from speculation in the public press and the inquiries made by delegates of the Convention that among his political friends may be included some who The Convention then proceeded to the cons d- proposed the use of his name as a candidate .-He wished to distinctly state that any such use of his name was without any agency or desire on his part, and that he wished to relieve the Hon. D. Dickinson appeared on the side of Convention of any embarrassment that might be the Hunker section, ascended the stand and ofelt on his account. He said that he was earnestly desirous to retire to private life at the close

Mr. Yancey of Ala, then moved to lay on the which he was associated represented the regularly organized Democracy of the State of New date for President, which was lost, 17 to 232. cention of a pledge to support the nominees of Mr. McCandless of Pa., nominated Hon. James the Convention before their particular claims Buchanan of Pa,; Judge Ellis of Miss nomina-were acted upon. He would to God that all ted Hon Lewis Cass of Mich.; Mr. Hamlin of Democrats might never be more degraded than Me. nominated Judge Woodbury of N. H.; sev-by submitting to such tests. It was Democratic, eral Delegates then retired to consult relative

First Ballot.-Cass had 125; Woodbury 53; Buchanan 55; Mr. Calhoun received the vote of ory of the party difficulties in the State of New South Carolina, 9; Mr. Dallas received 3 votes York, the cause of their existence and the dis- from Georgia; Gen. Worth 3 from Tennesses

they represented had gone out from the party Kentucky. No choice, without just cause of complaint.

Kentucky. No choice,

Third Ballot.—Cass 156; Woodbury 53;

The fourth and successful trial was as follows: Cass -- Massachusetts & Vermont 6, Rho Island 4, New Jersey 7, Delaware 3, Maryland and Uties, declaring in strong and emphatic terms against the extension of Slavery in new States and territories.

6. Virginia 17. North Carolina 11. South Carolina terms against the extension of Slavery in new 9. Georgia 10. Mississippi 6. Louisiana 6. Texas States and territories.

4. Arkansas 3. Tennessee 7. Kentucky 8. Ohio States and territories.

At the expiration of the hour allotted to the 23, Indiana 12, Illinois 9, Michigan 5, Missouri

on the opposite side and proceeded to address the Convention in behalf of the Barnburners.

Woonster.—Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, Massachusetts 4, Connecticut 6, Maryland 2, Florida 3, Alabama 5, Tennessee 2, Kentucky Florida 3, Alabama 5, Tennessee 2, Kentucky

BUTLER. - Kentucky 1, Tennessee 2 -- 3. Worrn-Kentucky L

Whole number of votes 254. Necessary to a choice 170. General Cass had NINE majority, and was declared to be the choice of the Democratic Na-tional Convention for President of the United

Neither of the New York Delegations voted.

test in a Convention that nominated Silas nine votes of South Carolina for General Cass, The test applied between two parties, ["Whahoo!" "hoo!" "hoo!" "hoo!" and great

Mr. Toucey rose to ask a question. A point Conservative faction again raised its head, of order was raised. He wished to make a moand at the Syracuse Convention old Canal tion for a unanimous nomination. He wished Commissioners and broken down office-holders first a re-consideration, so as to change the vote The call by States for unanimous nomination

A Delegate-I pledge Missouri by 15,000. design of a separate organization. The (Renewed chearing.)

A Delegate from New Hampshire - Yes, sir;

hosts of federalism like an avalanche. Mr. Turney - Tennessee now presents an unthen divided as a consolitary movement, and in broken front, and we pray God it may have its

The call was here commenced by States. Maine-Mr. Carey-I pledge the then went into the munitime of the dispute, and Manne by 10,000 majority. (Cheers) I extend said that the Herkinger and Syracuse men both the right hand of fellowship to the Convention. Mussachusetts---Mr. Rantoul---We cannot

Mr. Strange of North Carolins -We want to

Massachusetts.-Mr. Hallett-We will break Syracuse men went into two Legislative cancu-ses and were out-voted at each. They had no whige - such abolitionists as southern whige elect He and for speaker. (Cheers.) Let the South take care his party were no Abolitionists. No set of their peculiar institutions, and we will take of men could stand up firmer for State rights care of our peculiar institution, which is aboliand State institutions than the Democrats of tionism. We will see to them. We will give

defence of the Hunkers. He spoke elegantly by Chay is broken. I wish that God may eterin behalf of his party, and with warmth and seventy in reply to Mr. Smith, and reviewed his (Roars of laughter, hisses, cheers, "order!") statements respecting the alleged causes of distancements respecting the alleged causes of distancements are torth by mm—which he endeavored have followed him blindly; but they are getting to show were faliacious and groundless.

Mr. Preston King then took the floor and a man denounced as abominable, and said that vowed for himself and those he represented, that they were uncompromisingly opposed to the extention of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any new states, and in tertion of slavery in any of Omo had by solemn resolution occupied the same ground, and if they (the "Barnburners") ter.) One word more. The New York difficu were excluded from the Convention on that ty appears to be settled, and I hope every indiground alone, there would be an end of the Dem- vidual here is pleased with the result, and would r from her. (Cheers.) EVENING SESSION.

of delegates to seats here.

He repudiated for the Democracy of New the unanimous nomination of Gen. Wat. O. Burceeded to the second ballot, which resulted in

Ithe Convention, and indulging in many bitter remarks. The Eastern members were so much offended at the tenor of his remarks that they

thereatened to leave the Convention onless they A member from New York pledged his State

o the support of the nominees of the Conven A committee was appointed to prepare resolu-tions for the adoption of the Convention. FIFTH DAY-THE CLOSING SCENES.

The end has come. The great Democratic National Convention has adjourned and become one of the things that were. The Convention met this morning at the usual hour; nearly one half of the members had left the city, and those half of the members had left the city, and those who were present did not fill more than half the

It was a cold, cheerless body - no enthusiasm -no mark of confidence either in the strength of their candidate, or the justice of their princides was exhibited. The northern democracy, who had sat through the four preceding days without a murmur, or the utterance of a single manly, northern sentiment, at the overbearing and dictation of the south, at last made a feeble effort to exhibit some resistance, by introducing a resolution that hereafter no State should be entitled to more delegates on the floor of the Convention than it was entitled to votes in the nomination. This was a thrust at Virginia, which had come to the Convention with upwards of sixty delegates, though entitled to only seven-teen votes, and overy one of the sixty were admitted to the Convention, and took part in the proceedings, and on every occasion voted in a ody, except when the vote was given by States, and the names of the States were called. Mr. Wells of N. H., offered the resolution referred to above, and took occasion to say that be did not consider so unfair a representation as democratic. A member from Kentucky expressed his surprise that a member should present such a resolution. He thought the course of Virginia right and proper. The Democracy of that State had a right to send as many delegates as they thought proper. Isaac Davis, of Massachusetts, advocated the adoption of the resolution, and said he could not understand such domocracy, which gave to one State so great a proponder once of power. Sam flouston also spoke in favor, and then branched off into a detence of Tex ast and her vote on the Barnburners' case, reply ing to the speech of Senator Dickinson, of New York, yesterday. The revolution was, of course

Mr. HALLET of Mass, from the Committee appointed to draft Resolutions, submitted resolu-ions embodying the following principles: That Democracy places as trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and dispussionate justice of the Amer-can masses. That the Democratic Convention assembled onew assert general principles main-tained by them on former occasions of nominating candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people. They renew their declaration against the power of the Government, to carry out general Internal Improvements. Against the assumption of the public debts of the States by Congress. Congress has no power to control the internal affairs of the States, neither to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States. The efforts of the Abelitionists endanger the public safety. Other resolutions declare in favor of the Sub-Treasury and the Tariff of 1846; and against the division of the proceeds of the Pub-lic Lands among the States, and in favor of the Veto power of the Executive. The war with Mexico is commended as just and necessary, and creditable to the Army which had achieved

o many glorious victories. Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, made a minority report. His report proceeded to show that Cass ought to go one step further on the slavery question, before he could receive his support, or he support of the South. He had admitted that Congress had nothing to do with the question, that it had no right to interfere with slavery in the States, and that the Wilmot Proviso was unconstitutional; but Mr. Yancey wanted the Convention to take one step further, and declare that the people of the territories had no power over the question of slavery. Mr. Cass had not said so in his letter, and it was of vital importance that it should be said by the Convention. He agreed to all that was contained in the majority report; but he required something more. He then went on to show that unless this was done, South Carolina and Fiorida would not vote for Cass, and that Alabama was doubtful. He said that New York was against them-that the He ers could no more carry that State for Cass than they could carry him to the moon. He was thus going on to prove that Cass could not be elected, when he was called to order by Mr. Henley of Indiana, who said that it was not in order, in a Democratic Convention, to make a speech shave-ing that the nominees could not be elected. Yancey, however, maintained his ground, and went on speaking. He acceded to the Whigs 140 electoral votes sure. A motion was made for the previous question, which was sustained, and Yancey's amendment was rejected. The report of Mr. Yancey was signed by himself, and by the delegates from Florida and South Carolina. Among other things, Yancey said it was due to the South Carolina delegate that his amendment should prevail, to save him from the execution of the Democracy of that State, he having come here alone, and at great bazard. Mr. Moses, of Flor

ida, made a speech in the same vein.

Little other business was transacted, and the convention adjourned without day. Thus has passed away a convention, the like of which we nave never before seen.

Whatever may be the result at the polls, of one thing I am certain, that the Convention which has just separated has no confidence that they will succeed. The nominations have fallen stillborn, not only on the Convention, but upon the people of this city. Very little is said in relation to them. Several of the members have told me that if the Whigs nominate Mr. Clay they think they can carry them; otherwise, their case, it not hopeless, is, to say the least, doubtful. Allas.

## GEN. CASS FOR PRESIDENT.

We know no other candidate except Polk himself whom we could have welcomed to the arena more heartily. We mean not to underrate the strength of our opponents, but we are confident that if they can elect Gen. Cass they could elect anybody, James K. Polk always excepted He has not the good fortune eajoyed by his im-mediate pre-lecessor of being very imperfectly known. His administration of our Indian Affairs in the North-west for many years is remembered, and will be shown to have been far more profitable to himself than advantageous or honorable to the country. His negrigence or incapacity while Secretary of War was one of the potential though secondary causes of the disgracoful, unjust and most prodigal war which was prosecuted for years against the Seminoles of Florida. His sycophancy to Louis Phillippe, while Minister to the evidence of that sycophancy, in the shape his published "France, its King, Court and Government," has taken an enduring shape, and can neither be desied nor perverted. His atrocious calumnies on the crushed but still struggling advocates of European Liberation will rise in judg-ment against him now that the cause of Democ racy has there triumphed over the calumnies be aided to propagate, wherein the excesses and diabolism of a few among the French Republicans were artfully put forward as exhibiting truly the character of them all. This is Despotson's oldest trick, but he is one of its most recent instruments. The work and the workman were nicely

fitted to each other. Returning to this country, in 1841, Gen. Cass soon after acquired the scat ha has since filled in the United States Senate, and no man has since done more evil in our National Councils, or done it with more glaringly selfish intent, than he has. Of the Texas Inquity, and the consequent War, there has been no more headlong and unscrupious champion; though we believe it can be proved that, just before he wrote his published letter in favor of Annexation, which rendered him Van Buren's most fermidable antagonist at Baltimore, four years ago, he wrote one as decidedly against Annexation, and on the broadest grounds of general hostility. But this, of course, has never troubled han since he swal-

lowed it. So soon as his party had completely regained power by the election of Polk, he proclaimed a War with England for Oregon 'inevitable,' and did his best to render it so. He fought to the last the Treaty whereby the Oregon Boundary was settled, still clamoring for 54-40 even at the cost of a War. This was by no means his